REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,512.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA. 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1873, at 4 P.M.

March 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY 8	Leave Tuticorin	16
„ Ratnagherry 9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingorla 9	„ Galle	18
„ Carwar 10	„ Negapatam	20
„ Mangalore 11	„ Vadras	23
„ Cannanore 12	„ Coconada	25
„ Tellicherry 12	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Badagherry 12	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Calicut 13	„ Coringa	27
„ Beypore 13	„ False Point	28
„ Cochin 14	Arrive CALCUTTA	30
„ Alleppy 14		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. McLuckie, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th March 1873, at noon.

March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave BUSREH	
Arrive Kurrachee 18	Arrive Fao	2
„ Guadur 19	„ Bushire	4
„ Muscat 21	„ Muscat	6
„ Bunder Abbas 23	„ Linga	9
„ Linga 25	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire 27	„ Muscat	13
„ Kuweit 29	„ Guadur	15
„ Fao 29	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH 30	„ BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 8TH MARCH.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.). Has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URSINO about 20th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th March. This steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£15-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 28th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	Without Food.
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons	600 H.P., on 17th March.
AUSTRALIA	3,048 „	670 „ on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	650 „ on 14th April.
SIMLA	2,440 „	630 „ on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „ on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,581 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Bandy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. SUMATRA, 2,202 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 5th March 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 25th March—" ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

About 25th April—" BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship " Sir Walter Scott."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all Information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Neshit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class ...	... ...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class ...	... ...	„ 3 8
Third Class ...	... ...	„ 1 8
Horses ...	... ...	„ 4 0
Carriages ...	... ...	„ 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINSHEE NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship PEMBROKESHIRE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. All Claims arising for deficiency or damage to CARGO, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will not be entertained.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. URBINO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. All CLAIMS arising for deficiency or damage to CARGO, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will NOT be ENTERTAINED.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co. AUCTION SALE of a large and choice collection of valuable superior and real Pythanee Turbans or Pagooties.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, at 7 P.M., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Anoophund Lalljee—

219 Paythanee Turbans.

The above goods are now on inspection.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, in Apollo Street, a quantity of Grey Shirting, Madapollam, T. Cloth, Jaconett, Dhooties, &c.

A few cases of Chintz and Muslins.

16 dozen bottles and pints of Sherry by Cutler, Palmer and Co., and Maxwell and Keys.

10 dozen bottles of Carcavellos, Curacoa, Muscatel De Setubal, Amoroso and Cherry Brandy and Brandy Bitter.

A case of Envelopes 2 bows and arrows.

A case of superior fancy scent Soaps.

On account and risk of Tullinggee Koyalitey—

4 pair gold Bracelets, set with diamond and rubies.

1 gold Ring, set with diamond, 1 gold pudduck, set with diamond and ruby, 1 nose Ring with pearl ruby and diamond.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA STUDIO.

SALE OF Mr. STRETTON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the whole of Mr. Stretton's Photographic Kit, comprising different sized Cameras and Lenses from the best London makers, Camera stand, printing frames, a lot of chemicals in glass bottles and jars, requisite for photographic purposes, assorted size plain boards, negative holders, porcelain baths, assorted size plain glasses, packs of cartes de visite, glass measures, spirit light, sand glasses, and every other requisite for a first-class Photographic Establishment.

Also, a large lot of negatives taken by Mr. Stretton at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Cutch, Ahmedabad and many up-country stations too numerous to mention, which negatives can be had of the under-signed on application any day before the day of sale at moderate prices.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., &c., at the Cotton Villa, Chinchpoogly.

On TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the Household Furniture, &c., of William Henry Walker, Esq., full particulars whereof will appear here-after.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

MESSRS. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.'s ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK, AND OF A CONSIGNMENT OF WELL SELECTED SAMPLE GOODS.

Under instructions from the Shippers.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

On TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the premises of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER and Co., Humnum Street, Fort, the following valuable and well selected assortment of goods, extra strong dispatch boxes with Hobb's patent locks and separate lock-p compartment inside, perfume distributors invaluable to invalids, Austrian bent wood folding chairs with arms, glass show cases, oval mirrors, oval pier glasses, carved black wood furniture, revolvers by Dean, and by Beattie with leath r holsters, atmospheric churns for making butter from fresh milk, Aitken's charcoal filters w rkered over, brass and iron four-post bedsteads by Peyton and Peyton, and other well-known makers, Tapestry and Brussels carpeting, Japanned trash stands complete with jug and basin, Japanned toilet services, best black tin French coffee pots, c keroseh trays, Yeatman's celebrated yeast powder, French perfume cases, statuettes of Prince Bismarck, mahogany dressing glasses with marble slab, walnut and blackwood furniture, music boxes, glassware, telescopes, binoculars, copying presses, oil paintings, Bohemian vases, oleographs, chromo-lithographs, photographs, guns, revolvers, dispatch boxes, sewing machine, writing desks, carpet bags, portmanteaus, courier bags, powder flasks, sh t belts, silver plated ware, cutlery, overland trunks, ice-making machines, stationery, cabinets, hanging lamps, Parian ornaments, jewellery, glass show cases, gold picture frame moulding, pat nt bill files, phantom bicycle, &c.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, AND FULL SIZED SELF-ACTING ORGANS.

These organs are of the best manufacture with full compass of tubes, and in power equal to a large band, one has 12 barrels with selections from the finest operas, as well as choice, dance, and song music. The other has 6 barrels with similar assortment of music though more limited in quantity. These fine instruments are invaluable for dinner or evening entertainments, producing as they do an incessant flow of music with no outlay beyond the price cost. The oftener played on that they are, and spare barrels of new music can be obtained from time to time at from £5 to £10 per barrel, comprising several tunes.

N. B.—Will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Frere Bunder,

About 300 First-class Moulmein Teak Squares and about 75 tons teak scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Jacquesons Champagne in quarts, price Rs. 20 per dozen.
C. S. Campbell & Co.'s Amontillado and dry sherry.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY, PRICE Rs. 16, POSTAGE Rs. 1.

THE

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

(ACT X. of 1872)

AND

OTHER LAWS AND RULES OF PRACTICE

RELATING TO

PROCEDURE IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF INDIA,

WITH NOTES BY

H. T. PRINSEP, BENGAL C.S.

FOURTH EDITION.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

TOILET LUXURIES.

BY D. S. KEMP & CO.

In view especially of the approaching hot weather and its exhausting influences, we strongly recommend the following preparations, which will be found to increase in no small degree the healthful pleasures of the daily toilet :—

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A few drops on the tooth Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder. It produces a most agreeable froth, thoroughly cleanses and whitens the Teeth, is an effective antiseptic, and leaves an abiding fragrance in the mouth. *Unlike solutions of Soap, it does not irritate the Gums.* All should use it.

PER BOTTLE—Rs 1-8 & Rs 4.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The most agreeable of all Toilet preparations. Immediately arrests the Fall of Hair, and will restore it to the *capillary system during a long life.* It contains no Cantharides or other *irritant*; but acts by protecting and assisting the natural processes.

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

Both of the above are shown in the BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 23 & 24, APOLLO STREET.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, White and Coloured.

	LADIES'.		GENT'S.	
	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Single Buttons	2 10	2 14	2 12	3 2
Double Buttons	3 2	3 6		
Best White Doe Military ...			3 12	4 4

Lund's Ivory and Gold Studs, &c.,

Warranted 14-Carat, last for Years.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Front Studs ..... per set	4 0	4 8
Collar Studs ..... each	1 8	1 12
Solitaires ..... per pair	4 8	5 0

Three-fold Shirt Collars.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Haymarket, Pall Mall, Tennyson, Military, a special Mess Collar, per dozen	6 0	7 0
Collars, with Cambric Tie attached, for Wear with Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

Gent's Braces.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
French Webb Braces ..... per pair	1 12	2 0
Indiarubber Cantab ..... „	1 12	2 0
United Service, the strongest Brace made, best Bridle Leather, soft	3 8	4 0
Guyot's celebrated French Plain White or neat Colours ..... „	2 0	2 4
Extra Long Braces, for tall gentlemen, Indiarubber ..... „	2 8	3 0
Scarlet Berlin, brass buckles ..... „	2 8	3 0

SCARFS, Latest Novelties.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Small Sailor's Knots, with the new Spring Fastening, Washing Shot	1 12	2 0
New Plain Colours, or Neat Fancy Stripes, and Checks	to 2 8	3 0
Large Knots, with Spring Fastening, same colours as above Best Manufacture	2 0	2 4
Large Scarfs, for Ties	2 12	3 2
Windsors, for Tieing in Bow or Sailor's Knot, a large choice for selection	2 8	3 0
	1 12	2 0
	to 3 4	3 8
Narrow Black Silk Ties	0 14	1 0
Wide Black Ties, best quality	1 4	1 8
Folded Black Scarfs for Duels	2 8	3 8
White Dress Ties	0 8	0 10
Made Dress Ties	0 11	1 0
Coloured Narrow Ties	0 14	1 0
Wide Narrow Ties	1 4	1 8

Household Linens, Rugs, &c.

	Yards.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Double Damask Table Cloths	2½ by 2	16 8	18 8
Fern, Ivy, and Lily	2½ by 3	17 8	19 8
	2½ by 3½	19 0	21 0
		10 0	11 8
Damask Napkins, hemmed and washed for immediate use	5-8	to 14 8	16 0
Damask, cut by the yard, thus suiting the largest Table—2½ yards wide		6 8	8
Harrocke's Best Twilled Sheets	1 pr pair.	9 8	10
Do. Double size		11 8	13 8
Pillow Cases	each.	1 4	1 ^
Best English Towels	six	5 0	6 c
Double White or Brown Turkish Bath Towels, a real luxury	six	10 8	12 0
Extra large ditto ditto	six	16 0	18 0
Turkish Bath Sheets, thoroughly enveloping the Bather, and rendering drying a process of a few seconds	each	6 8	7 0
The Patent Friction Tow-lb, a combination of two opposite qualities : when stretched lengthways, produces Friction ; when sideways, a smooth surface for Drying	each	3 8	4 8

A large assortment of Railway Rugs, our own Special Rug for this country, or for steamer. Seven feet long and wide in proportion, at the following mode ate rates—Rs. 15, 17, 19.

Whitney Blankets, of superior Finish, very soft ... 20 0 22 8
White and Scarlet ..... per pair to 25 0 28 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S Sleeping Kit,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth shrinkless, cool, and absorbing ; the genuine material	10 0	11 8
Taffa Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort, at half the price	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric, neat Striped patterns	6 8	7 8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped patterns. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	17 8	19 8
Spun Silk, the best made, printed in all Colors, a large choice of the latest patterns for selection.	23 0	29 0

Pyjamas.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Best Printed Cambric ..... Six.	16 8	18 8
Genuine Oxford Cloth ..... each.	4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel ..... each.	8 0	9 0
Silk and Wool ..... each.	9 0	10 0

Cambric Handkerchiefs,

HEMMED AND WASHED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Scotch Lawn, Plain, White, or with Coloured Borders ..... per dozen.	5 0	6 0
Fine Irish Cambric, very thin and soft, with wide or medium Tape Borders or neat Fancy Cords. These goods are the best manufactured ..... do.	10 8	12 0
	12 8	14 0
	13 8	15 0
Best French Cambric, hem stitched ... do.	15 8	17 0
Fine Irish Cambric with Coloured Borders ..... do.	22 0	25 0
	15 8	17 8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
LINCOLN BENNETT'S Celebrated Dress Hats ...	14 0	16 0
„ Tall Drab Hats ...	11 8	13 0
ASQUITH & Co.'s Extra Light Dress Hats ...	12 8	14 0
„ Drab Matlo	9 0	10 0
SMALL FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.		
"Chester," New High Crowns, Brown or Dark Grey Felt	5 8	6 8
"Oxford" Black Merino	6 8	7 8
Atwol, Tavistock, Byron, Lansdown, Beaufort, York ; all new shapes, High, Round, and Flat Crowns	7 0	8 0
Best Felt Wideawakes, pure Nap as Felt	7 8	8 8

HELMETS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Asquith & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Helmet, Cork and Felt only, wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
The Regulation White Helmet	14 8	16 0
Extra quality	18 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, low crown for ordinary wear ...	3 8	11 8
Tweed Turbans, for Travellers	3 8	4 0
Tweed Cap, plain medium shades	3 8	4 0
Tweed Stitched Hats, perfectly flexible	5 0	6 0
Oxford Boating Straw Hat	3 8	4 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 23 & 24, APOLLO STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—MEMBERS are informed that a GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, 17th March. Further particulars will be given in due course.

6th March 1873.

MEDICINE CHESTS.
COLLECTION IN EXHIBITION.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.
SPECIMEN IN EXHIBITION.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.
SPECIMEN IN EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT OE CHICKEN.
SPECIMEN IN EXHIBITION.

BAROMETERS.
COLLECTION IN EXHIBITION.

THERMOMETERS,
COLLECTION IN EXHIBITION.

PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN.
IN GREAT VARIETY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES,
BY AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 7th March, at 4 P.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, 25 Serviceable Australian HORSES and MARES, most of which are broken into double and single Harness and to Saddle. Also a single HORSE BRAKE a set of double and single Brake HARNESS, and a CHAFF CUTTER.

The above Horses belong to Messrs W. & J. LEARMONTH, and will be sold *without reserve* to the highest bidder.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

NOTICES.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Colt's new Breach-Loading Patent Deringer Pistol.

Can be loaded and fired with greater rapidity than any other ; is extremely portable ; and most suitable for personal protection ; weight 6½ oz., calibre 41. Price Rs. 25

Ditto "The National Deringer" 28

Webb's Constabulary Revolver

Recently adopted by the Irish Constabulary ; breach-loading, calibre 442. Price in case ..... Rs. 60

Ditto without case 50

Tranter's Breach-Loading Central-Fire Revolver.

A light handy weapon, instantly ready upon an emergency ; calibre 380 Price ..... Rs. 60

Ditto calibre 320 50

Tranter's Improved Breach-Loading Saloon Fire-Arms.

Rifles Rs. 65, Rs. 75 and Rs. 85 ; Pistols Rs. 25 and Rs. 28.

Reilly's Improved Breach-Loading Air-Canes.

The manufacture of these has of late been greatly improved. As now supplied, they can be used either for shot or bullets. There is no possibility of accident if ordinary care be taken, whilst their liability to derangement has been greatly diminished. In polished oak case, with complete apparatus ..... Rs. 100

AMMUNITION ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER,

FOR THE

HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best centrifrice, imparting to the teeth that clean, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c. ; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

BOLTON & Co.,

AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH 1873.

With alterations in G. I. P. Railway Tables which came into operation on Feb. 17.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed declining for Press shares; other Shares Steady. Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
105,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,401
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	723½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ers. Issue	226½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
16,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
21,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	109
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	459

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A very small business is passing in Grey Goods for the present, but we have to report a comparatively large business in some descriptions of Bleached Goods, as first holders appear to have made a concession in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	4 0
500	„ „ „	40 „	39 „	7 „	„ 4	13 0
1,500	„ Madapollums	32 „	24 „	3 „	„ 2	2 9
500	„ White Mulls	44 „	20 „		„ 2	14 0
300	„ „ Jaconets	40 „	20 „		„ 2	3 6
300	„ „ „	40 „	20 „		„ 2	7 6
200	„ „ „	40 „	20 „	9 „	„ 2	11 6
300	„ „ „	40 „	20 „		„ 2	15 6
300	„ „ „	40 „	21 „		„ 3	3 6
1,800	„ Grey Dhoties	44 „	10 „		„ 1	12 0

COTTON.

The market has been firm with a good demand. As the purchasers showed more disposition to buy, a very large business took place, with an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in new Oomrawuttee and Dholleras. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at	Rs. 22 4to Rs. 225	
„ Akote	„	at	„ 228 to „ 230
„ Broach M. G.	„	at	„ 255 to „ 256
„ Hingunghaut	„	at	„ 256 to „ 258
„ Dholleras (May delivery)		at	„ 220 to „ 222

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

75 candies	New Oomrawuttee	(Ready)	at	„ 226½
50 „	„ „	(„)	at	„ 225
100 „	„ Khandeish	(„)	at	„ 210
50 „	„ „	(„)	at	„ 214
25 „	„ Veerumgaum	(„)	at	„ 218½
150 „	„ Akote F P B..	(„)	at Rs.	234½
100 „	„ „	(„)	at	„ 234½
100 „	„ „	(„)	at	„ 234 to 235
100 „	„ „	(„)	at	„ 234½
100 „	„ Khandeish	(„)	at	„ 212
50 „	„ Oomrawuttee	(„)	at	„ 224
100 „	„ Broach M.G.	(15 days)	at	„ 253
100 „	„ „	(Ready)	at	„ 254 to 254½
100 „	„ „	(„)	at	„ 255
150 „	„ „	(10 days)	at	„ 254
50 „	„ „	(8 days)	at	„ 2'5
100 „	„ „	(15 days)	at	„ 254
100 „	„ Bhowmuggur	(„)	at	„ 225 to 226
25 „	„ „	(„)	at	„ 227
100 „	„ Dholleras	(8th May)	at	„ 220
250 „	„ Barsee and Nug.	(Ready)	at	„ 215 to 7/3
50 „	„ Cutch	(„)	at	„ 210 to 214
100 „	Old Compta	(„)	at	„ 185
100 „	„ Dholleras	(„)	at	„ 182 to 183

YARNS.

The market continues very quiet, and there is almost no business doing.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—6TH MARCH, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th March, 8-15 P. M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 53 minutes.

Via Suez, 6th March, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hour 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th March, 11-3 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th March, 4-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 18 minutes.

Via Suez, 6th March, 10-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 44 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 6th March, 3-45 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 1 minutes.

Latest date from Australia

Via Singapore, 5th March, 8-35 P.M., Time in transit 6 hours 41 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 25th to 9 P.M. of the 26th March is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 21	0 6
„ Galle	3 7	2 4
„ Kurrachee	2 39	0 9
„ Madras	0 24	0 5

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. p. t, nominal.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 6d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolms & Colr'dbls	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 5s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Pembrokeshire	Williamson	London, Oct. 23.
6	Chester (s)	Grantham	Glasgow, Jan. 29.
	Arcturus	William	Liverpool, Oct. 16.
	Atalanta (s)	Mathews	Liverpool, Jan. 28.
	Hydaspes (s)	Rogers	Suez, Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Ceylon	Jones	Havre.
	European (s)	Bram	Liverpool.
	Stirling (s)	Nyberg	Liverpool.
	Rustom (s)	Read	Coast and Goa.

The ship Ocean, Peterson, to Akyab, obtained her port clear ance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Urbino to Liverpool.

Barque Fluellin, to Havre.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 6th March, 2-40 P.M.—Mail Steamer from China signalled.

TRINCOMALEE, 6th March, 11-2 A.M.—H. M.'s "Juuna" from Singapore arrived yesterday.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* THE SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Dahlia	1304	Calcutta	Feb. 11
Walamo	1900	Calcutta	Feb. 11
Crosby	1498	Bombay	Feb. 12
Athol	1395	Bombay	Feb. 12
Pearl	1115	Japan	Feb. 13
Nelusko	2276	Penang	Feb. 1
Yeddo	1800	Bombay	Feb. 15
Salwell	1815	Bombay	Feb. 15
Bengal	—	Calcutta	Feb. 22
City of Cambridge	2330	Calcutta	Feb. 25
Hindoo	32 0	Calcutta	Feb. 26
Drummond Castle	1200	Singapore	Feb. 27
Asia	1573	Rangoon	Mar. 1
Xantho	1600	Bombay	Mar. 5
Yorkshire	2273	C lcutta	Mar. 8
Vibilia	1947	Calcutta	Mar. 10
Strathclyde	1951	Bombay	Mar. 20

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel, s. 25 cases slates, Nurronjee Sowjee.

FROM LONDON.

Urbicne's, 5 cases candles, H. Allarakia & Co.; 17 cases papers, H. J. H. Isack; 17 cases papers, H. S. Z. Sons & Co.; 144 packages papers, D. Merwanjee and Co.

Virago, s. 61 cases provisions, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Como, s. 2 cases Prussian blue, W. Cooper.

Khorasan, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

St. Olaf, s, 100 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courrier de Bombay, 2 hhds. brandy, N. Ardaseer & Sons. Esperance, 1 hhd. claret, N. Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 400 bundles coir yarn, 1,600 coils coir rope and 75 bales coir fibre, Megjee Mooljee.

Jane Pardew, 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Mowjee.

Phrenologist, 25 bales skins, Cader Moydin & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.

Lady Allen, 20 bales cotton, Bechardass Ambaidass.

Ellen Bates, 100 bales cotton, Muthooradass Soorjee; 100 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co.

Stirling, s, 31 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Virago, s, 45 bales wool, Tolookchund Kevelram; 40 bales wool, Sovuthmull Gullomull; 170 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 237 bales cotton, Grandon Tippet & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 1 bale cotton, Nuseerwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 11 bales wool, V. Hiram; 17 bales wool, R. Khimjee; 2,150 bundles coir yarn, H. & H. Dada.

Thomas Parker, s, 7 bales skins, H. M. E. Hermany and A. A. Cohany; 20 bales hides, Dowood Momed; 35 bales wool, Jaiha Veria; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 15 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Young and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co.; 9 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmockroy; 100 bales cotton, Mothoradass Soorjee; 100 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 117 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 4 bales hides and skins, H. Rogers, 50 bales wool, J. W. Varia; 100 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee; 4,500 bundles coir yarn, S. Narronjee.

John Adamson, s, 465 bundles myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 100 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co. 300 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co.

Royal Alexander, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Peshawur, s, 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 25 bales cotton and 125 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 60 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 45 bales wool, Dyall Ruttonsey; 49 bales wool, Carsondass Nensey; 40 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 45 bales cotton, R. Alladinbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur, s, 14 cases cardamoms and 11 cases dry ginger, Soondersdass Mooljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane Law, 20 bales hides and 10 cases teeth, Suckoor Woosman; 115 bales cotton, G. Dawarkadass; 2,000 bales cotton, J. Siegfried & Co.

Finellin, 56 cases cotton W. Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lady Clare, s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner; 230 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Aristocrat, s, 1,550 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 20 bales hides, Ralli Brothers; 9 bales hides, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aristocrat, s, 350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Behar, s, 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Behar, s, 18 packages cardamoms, Hajee Ally Babany

Peshawur, s, 8 robbins dry ginger, Hajee Cassum Womer.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong, s, 6 bales cotton waste, P. and O. Co.; 50 bales twist, Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 17 bundles gunda horns, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 195 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 32 bales opium, N. J. Abraham; 30 chests opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 31 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tatta; 31 chests opium, Eduljee Framjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong, s, 4 chests opium, G. Gogooram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Smith, Surgeon, Medical Service, on leave, from Neemuch.

Haden, Quarter Master, H M's 65th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Agra.

MacGregor, Colonel, 65th Regiment, on leave, from Agra.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 3rd Native Light Infantry, on duty, from Poorundhur.

MARCH 6.

Lushington, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.

Dunne, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.

Law, Captain, Assistant Comr., Oudh, on furlough, from Fertabgurh, Oudh.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Westropp, Captain, 41st Welsh Regiment, to join, to Mooltan.

Tuson, Deputy Inspector General, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.

Murray, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to join, to Ajmeer.

Pemberton, Captain, Bengal General List, Infantry, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Hill, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment, to join, to Peshawur.

Capel, Captain, Bengal Staff Department, on duty, to Allahabad.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 3rd Native Light Infantry, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col H Mills, Ben S C, Dy Asst Commy Genl, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Fur Reg of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Capt S E Becher, General List, Fen Inf, Adjt, 2nd Goorkha Regt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Fur Reg of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Capt E A Pemberton, General List, Ben Inf, Asst Commr, Central Provinces, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Fur Reg of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Surg F Oakes, H M 56th Regt, officiated as Depy Inspr Genl, British Medical Service, Poona Circle, from the 3rd Feb 1873, vice Surg Major J Duff, M D.

Capt G W Holdsworth, 1st Regt, Ben N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Fur Reg of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Conductor E Brown, of the Ben Commissariat Dep't, Warrant Officer, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Lieut F G Burton, Ben S C, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regt Ben Cavy, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Fur Reg of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Capt S S Jacob, S C, Ex Engr, Jeypore, is allowed furlough to Europe, for one year.

Capt Charles Edward Stack, Cadre 1st Lt Cavy, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major by Bt, from 20th February 1873.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department:—

Sub-Conductor (Acting Condr) John Burchell to be Conductor, from the 5th Dec 1872 vice Reilly, pensioned.

Magazine Sergeant (Actg Sub-Conductor) John Neill to be Sub-Conductor, from the 5th Dec 1872, vice Burchell, promoted.

Magazine Sergeant James M Keene to be Actg Sub Conductor, from the 7th Feb 1873, vice Hawkeswood, reduced.

The services of Surg A N Hojel are placed at the disposal of Government in the Educational Department.

The services of Surg E A Lawrence are placed at the disposal of Government in the General Department.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom S C, with effect from the date specified:—

Ensign (now Lt) William Butler Ferris, of the 104th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 14th Regt N. I., 7th Oct 1871.

Ensign (now Lt) William Butler Ferris to have the rank of Lt from the 7th Oct 1871, in accordance with para 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H M's approval.

Lt. Johnson, R.A., Commy of Ordnance, Mhow, is appointed to the charge of the Treasure Chest at Mhow, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of his relieving Lt. Col J. D. Williams thereof.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr J W Walker to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish is cancelled.

Mr E Hosking to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E M H Fulton, Supy Asst Collr and Educational Inspr in Sind, is allowed special leave of absence for six months, from 1st May next, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for 21 days, under 15 Sec (*a*) of the same code.

Mr W F Sinclair, Actg Second Asst Collr, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The leave for six months, on urgent private affairs, granted to Mr J E Murphy, C S, under Government Order, dated 13th ult, is cancelled, and he is allowed furlough for one year, on medical certificate, under Sec 8 (*a*) Chap III. of the Civil Leave Code. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days under Sec 15 (*a*) of the same Code.

Mr J H C Dunsterville, Probationary Asst Supt, Southern Mahratta Country, Rev Survey, is promoted to the grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 20th Jan 1873.

Mr J C Whitcombe, Asst Supt, Poona and Nassick Survey, is promoted from Fourth to the Third Grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 14th Dec 1872.

Mr W R Pratt, Actg Collr of Bombay, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the depar ure of the second Mail in April next, under Sec 7 (*a*) Chap III. of the Civil Leave Code.

Capt F P Forteath, Cantonment Mag at Aden, having received charge of his duties from Lieut F M Hunter, on the 17th Feb last, before office hours, the unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to Capt Forteath, as Acting Boundary Settlement Officer, Kattywar, by Government Notification dated 9th Dec last, is hereby cancelled.

Baron A J de H Larpent, Judge and Session Judge of Surat, received charge of the District Court at Surat from Mr W H Newnham, on the 1st inst, before office hours, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI of 1869.

Mr H M Birdwood, Acting Judge of Ratnagherry, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under Sec 18 (revised) Rule 3 Chap 6, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J L Johnston, C S, performed the duties of Collr and Magis of the District of the District of Colaba from the 3rd to 6th Feb 1873, both days inclusive.

Mr W M Salmon, C S, was allowed subsidiary leave from the 2nd to 9th Feb 1873.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs R Thom and H F Hatch have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard.

Messrs J H Cornwall and N Roberts have passed their examination in Hindoostanee according to the lower standard.

Mr G Ainsworth has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

Surg A N Hojel is appointed to act as Second Physician, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

Surg E A Lawrence to act as Civil Surgeon at Broach during Dr Johnston's absence, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E S Steele, Supy Deputy Collr, Sind, has been allowed by H M. Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Mr C R Evans has been permitted by H M's Principal Secretary of State for India to return to duty by the Mail of 14th Feb 1873.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon A N Hojel is appointed to act as Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College while Dr. H. Cook acts as Principal of the College, or until further orders.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 5th March 1873.

Under circumstances from Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that a report of the date on which officers appointed permanently to the post of Assistant Adjutant General or Brigade Major assumed the duties of their office, shall in future be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General, Poona, by General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts. The five years' tenure of such appointments will reckon from above date.

Asst Surg J S Howell, is appointed to the medical charge 30th Reg N I (Jacob's Rifles.)

No. 3076, Corporal William Leslie, 9th Brigade, and No. 876, Serj. George Damen, 18th Brigade R A, employed in the Ordnance Dept, are transferred to the Unattached List. The services of No. 266 Serjt David Clements, 9th Brigade, and No. 1930 Serjt Thomas Miles, 18th Brigade R A, are placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazin s for employment on the temporary establishment of the Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

49th Foot—Lieut Col T W Gostling, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps—Capt M. V. D. T. Grant, Qr Mr 24th N I, to Bombay from date of departure, for 3 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Royal Artillery—Capt R Bond (F Batty 9th Brigade) from date of departure, for 30 days, to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England.

Lieut H Knight (F. Battery 9th Brigade) from 1st March 1873, for 30 days, to Maheran, on medical certificate.

66th Foot—Capt and Local Maj r G. Priestley, to Tasmania, from 14th Dec 1872, pending retirement.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 10	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 11	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	„ 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	„ 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOUTH—March 5th, at Mazagon, the wife of W. South, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ROWLAND—March, 5th, at No. 13, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Lilla Millicent, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Rowland, aged 8 months and 3 days, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—March 2nd, at Baroach, the wife of Captain G. F. Irving Graham, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

STR. HILL—March 1st, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Major St. Hill, Aide-de-Camp, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JENKINS—TURNBULL—February 27th, at Palumpore, Kangra Valley, by the Rev. J. Rooting, Lieutenant Robert Edward Arthur Jenkins, 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, to Hannah second daughter of Sidney Turnbull, Esq., East Lothian.

SANDEMAN—TAYLOR—March 1st, at All Saints' Church, Nagpore, by the Rev. G. T. Carruthers, M. A., John Edward Sandeman Esq, Bengal Staff Corps, to Jane Jessie, daughter of Colonel H D Taylor, Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1873.

THE latest novelty in finance is the launch of a Life Assurance Company known as the *Positive Government Security Company*. A name so attractive cannot fail to arrest the attention of the public and cause enquiry to be made as to the *positive* merits of the Association which is said to be conducted "upon new and sound "principles for negotiable, unconditional life assurance." The recent miserable failures of two of the most pretentious of our life assurance companies had filled men's minds with doubts and fears about these institutions, and prudent men especially have been induced to withhold their patronage from joint stock companies that might be alive and prosperous to-day and dead and insolvent to-morrow. We say that suspicion has been aroused about life assurance companies, and people have felt that in the field of finance they could be *assured* of nothing. People wishing to provide for their families at their death might cast their premiums into the joint stock till, but the said families might or might not receive anything in return in the day of their calamity. The failure of the "Albert" and "European" Assurance Companies has penetrated deeply into the feelings of honest men, and reached home into the bosoms of anxious and dependent families, smiting the widow in her grief, the orphan in its sorrow, and the feeling of distrust has been widespread. Nobody believed that Life Assurance Companies would not pay; it was well known that if managed with the most ordinary prudence and honesty the shares of nearly all these companies offered a splendid investment to the capitalist. We learn from the prospectus of the *Positive Assurance Company* that about sixteen millions sterling were distributed as bonuses or profits amongst the policy-holders in the *Equitable Society*. These great "profits" are said to have been accumulated in two ways;—one, by adopting Dr. Price's Northampton table; and, two, by lapsed policies. Regarding the former the rate was evidently fixed much too high; this would not matter very much if the policy-holders received all the accruing advantages; but it is quite certain that the shareholders secured unjustly large profits without incurring any proportionate risks. The same may be said of other life offices in which high rates of premia prevail. Leaving aside for the present the consideration of the premium rates of the existing life offices, we desire to draw attention to a very remarkable feature in the plan of the *Positive Company*, which is this—the adoption of English rates of premium for India. The very great difference which has hitherto existed between European and Indian rates has always been a difficulty that we could by no means get over. We utterly discredit all the statistics on which the Indian rates are fixed. No returns are available for the generality of the lives that seek assurance in India; army returns and returns from the Covenanted Civil Service (which do not include families) are worthless. The European population, the conditions of life, the diseases, and the causes of death are all changing factors. What was true ten years ago is untrue to-day, and if the available statistics of to-day are capable of proving nothing, those of ten or twenty years ago were capable of proving less. The truth is that the old offices hit upon the value of the lives of Military Officers, and on this value they made a reduction based upon the rule of thumb, and which was made applicable to all so-called "civil lives." Why renewed calculations were not made by the various companies for lives insured in India we do not know; we only know that great corrections were necessary. We are just as much entitled to say that the Indian rates exacted upon "civil lives" should be reduced, as the old companies are entitled to say that they should stand fast as they are. The friends and admirers of the *Positive Company* are pleased to regard providing "the "highest order of security" and the non-forfeiture of policies as the "vital point" in their scheme, but for our part we prefer to look upon the equalization of rates for Europe and India as vastly more important; certainly more important for policy-holders in this country. The directors of the *Positive Company* have got hold of a new financial idea which is said to be based upon "sound principles." We hope it is so. However that may be, we will venture to predict that no harm will come to the Company by reducing the rate for India. Not only is the adoption of the sliding scale of European rates one year and Indian rates the next avoided by this system, but all experience (there is no available data) points to the justice of the plan now proposed. Indeed we indulge the hope of yet seeing the long-contested problem of the differential value of European life in India and in Europe amongst similar classes if not completely set at rest, at least that we shall arrive much nearer the truth than we now are, and that some *Life Assurance Company* like the "Positive" will greatly assist in clearing up this question. The *Indian Statesman* has fixed the normal death-rate of Bombay at 14 per 1,000 of general population, or about 40 per cent. below that for all England; we hesitate to go quite so far as this, but we contend that in all Indian towns and cities in which cholera and malarious fevers have been almost if not altogether extinguished, or extinguished quite as much as they are in English towns and cities, that the mortality will diminish to very near the English rate. There is already some good evidence of progress in this direction in the large towns in India. Holding these views and strong in this faith, we cannot but heartily approve of the policy of the "Positive" Company in fixing the rates on Indian lives at the European figure.

About the profits from lapsed policies we are told that "one-half of the assurances which were "made during the first twenty-five years (in the "*Equitable*) for the whole of life" were not continued until they became claims upon the Society. This, if true, is simply astounding. But that there are a large number of insurers who are unable to continue the regular payment of premiums cannot be doubted; it follows therefore that one of the great sources of profits of life companies is derived from the misfortunes of the assured. To quote the words of Lord Sandhurst—"We cannot conceive a more terrible "hardship, a more terrible misery to befal a "man than to be told when he is ruined for "the present, that his family is ruined for the "future."

It is not our desire to expatiate upon the virtues (real or supposed) of the "Positive Assurance Company" nor to recommend it to public favour. The Company has got hold of an "idea," let them work it satisfactorily, to their own profit if they can, but primarily for the benefit of life assurance. Let there be *assurance* in the first place—positive assurance if the Company prefer to call it so; and in the next place let there be an *equitable* rate for all. If these things can be secured, the public will in due time regard the "new financial idea" as worthy of their best support.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE dispute relative to the winner of the Bombay Steeple-chase having gone the wrong side of a post is an additional proof, if indeed any more were wanted, of the importance of the utmost simplicity in the arrangement of the flags, and shows, moreover, how the bungling of inexperience, or a disposition to be disobliging, may tend to mar the prospects of a day's racing and to compromise the interests of horse-owners. In the present instance it would appear that two flags, at a short distance from each other, were placed on opposite sides of that portion of the road where it was crossed for the second time, and that the rider of Middy, who had previously understood that there was only one flag to mark the spot, seeing two so close to each other, concluded that he was to go between them, whereas after he had won the race, an objection was lodged against him by the Honorary Secretary, who rode the second horse, on the ground that he should have gone outside both flags (leaving them both to his left) and not between the two. Now, we believe it is one of the rules of the Grand National Steeple chase Association, that the riders should be shown round the course by a responsible person before steeple-chases are run off, and the first thing that naturally suggests itself to us is, why was it that a rule so easy to carry out, and of such manifest and vital importance to the jockeys, should have been broken through? We must in the first instance hold the Honorary Secretary responsible for this neglect of an important duty; at the same time we cannot absolve the riders themselves of blame in this matter. We believe that one of them on the morning of the race did ask to be shown round, but met with a rebuff from the Honorary Secretary, who excused himself on the plea of having a great deal too much to do. This plea did not, in our opinion, justify the Honorary Secretary in neglecting to discharge an important function of his duties, but we must also record, as our opinion, that neither did it relieve the riders of their own share of responsibility. If they found the Honorary Secretary, who is usually good-natured enough, suffering from a temporary fit of infirmity of temper, it was their duty to have reported the matter to the Stewards with the view of the latter insisting that the arrangement of the flags should be pointed out so clearly in their presence that there could possibly be no mistake about the matter. Having now made a few preliminary remarks as to how the blame should be apportioned, we will state what, in our opinion, are the principles which should guide the Stewards in their decision. There can be no question that so far as the laws of racing are concerned, a plea of ignorance of the situation of the flags, and how they are to be passed, is of no avail, even if the Honorary Secretary did not show the riders round the course, inasmuch as it is the business of the latter, before starting, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their number and whereabouts, and if there are no other considerations but the neglect of duty on the part of the Honorary Secretary, the Stewards are bound to disqualify Middy. At the same time, if it can be proved that any statements calculated to mislead the riders were made by the Honorary Secretary, it would be the bounden duty of the Stewards to take them into consideration before pronouncing their judgment. It is stated by the rider of Middy, that before starting he asked the Honorary Secretary what flags were placed on the road, and that he received for a reply that there was a flag at the spot where the road was to be crossed the second time, and that riders must leave it on their left. If this is the case, we are of opinion, that after being informed there was only *one* flag, the rider of Middy was justified in going between them when he found there were *two*, inasmuch as it is not customary to put up two flags close to each other, when there is no necessity whatever for it, unless the riders are intended to steer between them; and in the present instance it appears to have been a lamentable want of judgment placing two flags, when all the same purposes would have been served with one; nor do we see why any flag at all was required in crossing the road the second time, when none were considered necessary at the spot where it was crossed the first time. The question of the conversation that passed between the rider of Middy and the Honorary Secretary is one which it would be idle to discuss in these columns. It is one of evidence, and on the balance of test

keenly criticized in India than it has been in England; and I shall be surprised if you share in the satisfaction that is expressed here at the result of Lord Granville's negotiations with Prince Gortschakoff. On the face of the papers our Foreign Minister certainly seems to have won a victory over the Russian; for Prince Gortschakoff has conceded all that was asked for. But that is only because Lord Granville asked for so little. It is not plain from the correspondence what was the drift of Lord Clarendon's negotiations with the Russian Government through the agency of Mr. Forsyth; but it is very unlikely that the late Foreign Secretary was so indiscreet as to promise, if Afghanistan alone were not touched, to let Russia acquire all the rest of Central Asia. This, however, is what Lord Granville has done. Mr. Eastwick gave notice last night that he would move for the production of despatches from the beginning of the negotiations three years ago; but, if I am rightly informed, there are no despatches to produce, our Government having unfortunately not had the wit, like Prince Bismarck, to get its adversary to put down his ideas on paper. There was an "understanding" that General Kaufmann should make enquiries as to the proper boundaries of Afghanistan; and the General, it now turns out has, on the strength I suppose of this commission, been in regular correspondence with Shere Ali these three years. But he sent in no report; and our Government, disquieted by the rumours of the Khivan expedition, at last took the risky step of itself laying down the boundary line it required the Russians to respect. I do not find fault with the Government for doing this; but did not Lord Granville make a fatal mistake in limiting this line to the frontier of Afghanistan, Badakshan, and Wakhan, instead of carrying it right across Central Asia from the Caspian to the Desert of Gobi? Prince Gortschakoff must have been no less annoyed than delighted in his secret heart when he found that England was willing, in Lord Granville's words, to recognize Andkui "the extreme Afghan frontier possession to the north-west," and to abandon the rest of the country as far as the Caspian as "a desert belonging to independent tribes of Turkomans," whom, by implication, it must be supposed the English Government wishes to have nothing to do with. By this definition Lord Granville gives up Merve, on the high roads from Bokhara to Meshed and Herat, and lets Russia get the command of hardy tribes which supply splendid raw material for soldiers, tribes caring nothing for religion but having only two passions, the love of fighting and the love of plunder. On the east, again, Lord Granville refuses to look beyond the Pamir Steppe or to make any condition whatever about the fate of Kashgar. All that he protests against is any interference of the Russians in Badakshan and Wakhan, districts which lay completely out of their reach. The Russian Minister might easily have replied at once that he was quite content with the English concessions, and would relieve Lord Granville's mind of any fears as to the invasion of Badakshan; but the wary diplomatist who conducts the foreign policy of Russia concealed his exultation, and played for two months a little comedy, affecting to be coy and at last yielding, as "an act of courtesy," what Lord Granville had prayed for while at the same time taking care in the most distinct way to announce that Russia will henceforth hold England alone responsible for the slightest breach of the peace by Shere Ali. Note the significant words of the following sentence of the Prince's latest despatch:—

"We are the more inclined to this act of courtesy as the English Government engages to use all its influence with Shere Ali in order to induce him to maintain a peaceful attitude, as well as to insist on his giving up all measures of aggression or further conquest. This influence is indisputable. It is based not only on the material and moral ascendency of England, but also on the subsidies for which Shere Ali is indebted to her. Such being the case, we see in this assurance a real guarantee for the maintenance of peace."

Count up now what we have gained and what we have lost. We have gained from Russia the pledge that she will not pass a boundary at least 300 miles in advance of her present outposts in Central Asia. On the other hand, we have given up all Western and Eastern Turkistan, except the Afghan provinces, absolutely to Russia, and have besides pledged ourselves to fulfil the difficult task of keeping the peace from the Himalayas to the Oxus. Lord Granville's intervention has, in fact, made the Asiatic Empires of Russia and England coterminous, and has exposed us to all the disadvantages of this change of position without securing any counterbalancing advantages. That the Russians will not be slow to avail themselves of Lord Granville's childish blundering we may infer from what Prince Gortschakoff says in his despatch of December 7, in which, when he is combating the British argument for the dependence of Badakshan on Afghanistan, he joins Kashgar with Kokand and Bokhara as one of the tributary Khanates of Russia, "Far otherwise," he says, "would it be the day that the Ameer of Cabul should extend his authority over Badakshan and Wakhan. He would find himself in immediate contact with Kashgar, Kokand, and Bokhara, and from that moment it would be difficult to avoid contests." We owe it, then, to Lord Granville that Russia already counts Kashgar as one of her dependencies whose interests she is bound to protect. This is a "great diplomatic victory" certainly! To me it seems that our Foreign Minister has been simply played with, and it is disgusting to read the almost affectionate language in which he constantly addresses a Minister who is only laughing him all through the correspondence. But our Government is possessed with the fixed idea that by giving up a good deal it can settle all the controversies of England with every nation, and put an end to wars for all time to come. Thus Lord Granville says in the opening despatch of this correspondence, that his earnest wish is to "remove for ever all cause of uneasiness and jealousy between England and Russia in regard to their respective positions in India." No agreement whatever can effect this purpose. The jealousies of rival races are inextinguishable, and throughout all ages the aggressions and wars to which they lead must remain as constant a feature of human history as the perpetual encroachments of the sea on the land and the land on the sea are of the physical history of the globe which we inhabit. It is but a dream to think that we can purchase lasting peace by any concessions; and the dreams of philosophers are unfortunately the follies of statesmen. Russia has been allowed to beat us in commercial enterprise, and in diplomacy. She may some day beat us in arms also in Central Asia when by our carelessness her strength has grown beyond all bounds. For it is clear that our Government is quite content with the imaginary victory it has achieved, and does not even, so far as one can make out, intend to take any measures for securing the safety of its new frontier in India. It has not determined to occupy Quetta, modest as that precaution would be now that Russia is but 200 miles from Cabul; and from an answer given by Mr. Gladstone last night in the House of Commons, it seems that nothing will be done to hasten the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway, notwithstanding the favourable report of last year's committee of the House of Commons. Yet why should we be afraid of Russia getting possession of the overland road to India if we don't intend to make a railway to that country ourselves?

One advantage of Mr. Laing's return to Parliament is that the break of gauge on Indian railways will now be brought by a competent man before the attention of the House of Commons. You will see that Mr. Laing has already given notice of his intention to raise a discussion on the gauge of the Peshawur railway. The advocates of break of gauge are giving way at all points. At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers the other day a paper was read by Mr. W. T. Thornton, of the India Office, professing to be an answer to the criticisms of Mr. Fowler and Mr. Lee Smith. But Mr. Thornton admits the accuracy of some of Mr. Smith's most damaging statements, and all his arguments on the insignificance of the disadvantages caused by break of gauge are based on the supposition that we shall never have to send troops beyond Peshawur, a supposition which is out of date now that we have taken the Oxus as our frontier.

I commend to the attention of those of your contemporaries who are anxious to be even more intensely respectable than the respectable British Press itself, the article headed "Nobbling the Press," which the *Pall Mall Gazette* published on Wednesday, and which was copied into the *Times* of yesterday. People talk about the impersonality of the press in this country, but such papers as the *Pall Mall*, the *Saturday Review*, and the *Spectator* are constantly nagging at one another with a malignity that might move the envy of an American Editor. The motive of the *Pall Mall's* article of Wednesday is a desire to injure the *Daily Telegraph*—a paper it has a rancorous dislike to; but I am assured by one who ought to know that the proprietors of the *Telegraph* have nothing whatever to do with the publication condemned by the *Pall Mall*. Nor has any of the London papers the right to sneer at the rest for prostituting to base purposes the influence of the Press. It has long been the case that the Press of London has ceased to represent public opinion, and has become the mere waiting gentlewoman of good society. The *Pall Mall* is perhaps the most independent of the lot; but they are all in the same boat, though, to use Jerrold's joke, they row with different sculls. Fortified, however, by the great examples of the *Times* and the *Pall Mall*, which appeal to the Treasury to save them from unfair competition in trade, I would venture to ask the Governments of India and Bombay how long they intend to go on subsidizing Mr. Robert Knight in his competition with the proprietors of the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*? Has not this scandal lasted long enough? I had no objection to the subsidy so long as Mr. Knight stuck to the *Indian Economist*. A heavy paper of that kind needs some help to keep it going, and Mr. Knight's acknowledged skill in collecting and arranging statistical information made him worthy of support. But the starting of the *Indian Statesman* was merely a mischievous attempt on his part to damage the *Times of India* and the *Gazette*, and the Government has no right to help him in such an enterprise. All I ask for is fair play. Indian newspapers generally owe little enough to the Government. They get very few of those official advertisements which in England yield so large a revenue to the principal papers; and I know we have even to pay for copies of the *Gazette of India*, though nine people out of ten look in the newspapers for appointments rather than in the official gazettes. But, if the Government does not favour us, it need not wantonly injure us. Mr. Knight himself, I am sure, is now well able to do without his subsidy. He is quite clever enough to smash the whole lot of us: and he has often declared of late—and I at least believe him—that his new daily, the *Statesman*, is, next to the Tichborne claimant, the greatest success of the age. If any papers, therefore, want help from the State, it must be the poor old dailies which have already been outstripped in the race of competition, and not that vigorous young giant, the *Indian Statesman*.

I ought to have said something, I suppose, about the abdication of the King of Spain; but of what interest are Spanish politics to any one except when they are likely to cause a war between two great powers. Spain, as a nation, has for years been falling to pieces, and Europe now, more emphatically than ever, ends at the Pyrenees. J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

LONDON, 14TH FEBRUARY.

A MERCANTILE failure has been announced this week, for which statements in some of my recent letters will have helped to prepare your readers—that of Peter Lawson and Sons, seedsmen, florists and guano dealers, of Edinburgh and London. This firm had brought out the San Domingo loan, the collapse of which is one of our leading city scandals at present, and they were also closely connected with the Phosphate Sewage Company, one of the numerous concerns brought out to free us from our dirt, and convert refuse and filth into gold. The San Domingo loan was launched three years ago and subscribed at 70; it is now 18; the Phosphate Sewage Company's shares were quoted as high as £60 last year, £10 paid; they now are under £5. In these two facts behold the decline of the Lawsons. They held largely of both, of Phosphate Sewage at one time about 1,500 shares, and I do not suppose they got out of their holdings so easily as did some of their shrewder or less scrupulous colleagues. I do not hear anything said against their character; they are blamed for want of experience rather than for want of straightforwardness, and as having been led unwillingly into what have been, in more senses than one, thoroughly dirty transactions. Their fall, however, is a very painful one. Eight or ten years back the then head of the firm—not old Peter Lawson, who had long before been taken from the charge of *coniferæ* and annuals, transplanted, let us hope, to a better sphere—was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and in that capacity achieved the fame of being the most hospitable and munificent of all the known chief magistrates of that hospitable city. He entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales at his house in splendid style, and on one occasion when there was a special celebration in London, I forget at the moment what it was, he brought up his State carriage and liveries to the metropolis at great expense and astonished the natives here by a display which threw the other municipal dignitaries quite into the shade. The personage whose nose was more particularly put out of joint on that occasion was the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who in addition to being outdone in chariots, man millinery, and attendance, had the mortification of being obliged to yield the *pas* to Edinburgh as the second city of the Kingdom. Thence arose a knotty question of precedence, fiercely argued by Garter King at Arms on the side of Scotland and Sir Bernard Burke on the side of Ireland, and ultimately submitted to the Privy Council, before whom the two capitals appeared by their respective forensic champions, Cairns and Moncrieff. I quite remember the decision which can only be paralleled by the sapient verdicts of Sancho Panza of the famous case of "Bullum v. Boatum." Precedent was given to neither over the other. Each was to pass in the order of their arrival: in short, first came first served, and thus the matter stands to this day. But I am digressing scandalously. The Lawsons have existed as a firm in Edinburgh for well nigh a century, and have always stood high. If they had stuck to their nurseries, their ferneries, and their hothouses, all might still have been well. But in an evil hour they took to speculations of another sort, one of which involved them somehow with San Domingo. Then came arrangements to obtain a concession of the guano or phosphate deposits, and next the loan. Latterly I believe they have been mixed up with cotton and other speculations by which they are heavy losers, and their liabilities are said to be about three-quarters of a million.

The other failures reported this week have not been numerous or for heavy amounts. The list is as follows:—Isaac Wilson & Sons, manufacturers, Dewsbury, liabilities £55,000, expected to pay about 7s. in the pound; W. H. Glover & Co., towel manufacturers, of London, Manchester, and Ashton, liabilities about £30,000 and assets £17,000—a composition of 11s. in the pound accepted; Robert Mathews & Co., warehousemen, Manchester, liabilities £18,000; James Harrison & Sons, seed crushers, Hull, liabilities £60 000; and James Auld, provision merchant, London. A large London house in the Mexican trade has been spoken of to-day, but it is now said that their bills have been met for the present. At a meeting of the creditors of Drakeford Brothers, silk merchants, whose failure was previously announced, a statement was read, which showed that the liabilities amounted in all to £433,000, only £51,812 of which, however, was absolutely unsecured. The assets were £20,778. A somewhat remarkable letter has been published in the *Daily Telegraph* from Mr. Welby Pugin, the son of the celebrated architect, who died some years ago a very rich man. Mr. Pugin mentions in this letter that in October last he filed a petition for liquidation of his estate, including the Granville Hotel, near Ramsgate, his liabilities being £180,000; but he is now pleased to state that he has made arrangements to pay his creditors in full, and hopes to make the last payment within three months.

With respect to the cotton trade and the financial position of the Lancashire manufacturing interest I can report nothing satisfactory. The Liverpool market is still dull, and although the best authorities confidently predict a speedy rally, cotton goes on drooping. The alleged reason is the still large arrivals at the American ports, but the main cause now, I think, is the gloomy anticipations formed as to the future of the manufacturing industry. Down to the close of the year the mill owners complained loudly enough, but since then matters have got much worse for them, owing to the rapid rise in the price of coal. From this cause some spinners are contracting operations, some ceasing to work after dark, others closing on certain days, others closing altogether. Indeed in several cases I understand there is the greatest difficulty in getting supplies of coal on any terms. An impression consequently prevails in Manchester that whether cotton falls any lower or not, the value of goods must be maintained from the fact that the cost of production is so much increased. I doubt the conclusion gravely. There is a better chance of goods being kept up by a falling off in production than by an increase in cost since the former would relieve the market of glut. Under no circumstances, on the other hand, can an advance in price of fuel be beneficial to any manufacturing industry whatever—particularly where it is already struggling for a bare profit. We do not require any special indoctrination in political economy to tell us that the dearer goods are the more difficult is it to sell them and the more the circle of buyers is narrowed. That is the position of the cotton, and indeed of all other industries here at present. We are either driven out of markets abroad by the competition of foreigners less harassed by unmanageable workmen than we are, or we destroy the markets by ignoring the purchasing power of the buyers. And of course it must not be forgotten that the higher price of fuel has an injurious effect indirectly as well as directly on manufactures. Coal is a necessary of existence to the poorest—calicoes are not. When the lower and lower-middle classes have to face dear bread and coal, they do not stint the use of them seriously, because they cannot; they stint in other things, which then become luxuries. Of these one is coal. We cannot exist at all without cooking, but we can postpone buying new shirts or curtains. Coal therefore commands the situation, and until we can arrange somehow for increasing the supply from our mines, the embarrassment will continue. At this moment the best Wallsend household coals in London cost 54s. a ton, and there are short supplies even at that price. With the presence of milder weather there is a pause in the upward movement, but I am not sure that that is any cause for satisfaction. The harder the pinch is, the more likely are we to work out an effectual remedy; whereas if we have to pay high prices with an occasional reduction in our favour, we shall become after a manner used to the tax and cease to say much about it. Under any circumstances, I am convinced we shall not have cheap coals again for many a year. The colliers have found out their power, or think they have—and they are not the men to be restrained by any sentimental considerations from using it. By-and-bye, when we have perfected and fairly introduced coal-cutting machines, the men will be at our mercy, but years may yet elapse ere we reach that desirable point. Meanwhile see how the vicious system works. The South Wales colliers are on strike to resist a reduction of wages, and the iron workers have followed them. The latter would now give in but the former will not, because they are supported by their Union funds. The Union disburses £8,000 a week to pay the recalcitrant colliers, and in its turn levies money from all its members throughout England, who in order to pay the shilling a week, or whatever the levy is, demand a further advance of *their* wages, and get it. Thus the capitalists in the other parts of England are unwillingly helping to fight against their own brethren in Wales; the class is beaten in detail, while the men combine and conquer. And yet it is hard to see what we can do, for we must have some coal and cannot possibly face a universal strike of colliers.

In my last I spoke of the deposits of coal in the East, and I have no hesitation in recurring to the subject. At any moment here the proprietors of steamers and exporters may find it impossible to supply their wants, and what, then, are they to do? If the Nerbudda deposits are worth anything, why on earth are they not worked, and stores accumulated in Bombay or the most accessible port? I should imagine that it must now pay to send them not only to Bombay, but also to Aden or Suez, or even farther. There has been some talk here on the subject of Indian resources in the way of fuel, and I observe that the Nerbudda Company's shares, which have long stood at a discount, have, since the payment of the last call, slowly crept up. Within the last week they have risen about ¼ and have now touched par. If the managers out in the East can show any good results, I promise you the shares would be promptly bought here.

Money still continues at 3½ per cent., but the supply everywhere else than in the Bank of England is short, and a rise in the rates is expected next week. The position is anomalous and singular. The Bank is strong and could easily get 4 per cent. or even 5 if it chose to raise its terms, but it lets out its money exceptionally cheap because it wants to give the public the benefit of its balances. Hence its resources are gradually falling off, yet it does not as usual raise the rate; it simply does nothing in the face of a growing demand. The fear is that shortly it may have to advance the rate all the more rapidly from its recent inaction.

A first return of £1 per share to the contributories of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East has been sanctioned, and will shortly be paid.

Your readers have of course heard all about the case of Dr. Hessel, the German minister stupidly arrested here by our police as the supposed murderer of the girl in Great Coram Street, and since released on proving an alibi. Great sympathy was shown for him; the Government have paid his expenses and the public have subscribed more than £1,500 in cash, a silver cup, &c., all of which have been presented to him. He has, in short, been the hero of the hour. Last night letters were received here from Dantzic, containing unwelcome disclosures as to his past character, and referring to the British Consul and other leading citizens there in corroboration of the charge. The writers, however, protest that they believe him to be perfectly innocent of the terrible crime for which he was arrested here. They merely say that they are surprised we should make a hero of a man of whom we really know nothing. The disclosures, I should add, chiefly referred to his laxity in money matters—borrowing money and running into debt, and so discrediting his sacred calling. It is only odd and singular that if his accusers thought him so bad they postponed telling us about it until he had got all the money subscribed for him in London.

THEY say crocodiles do not really weep. We know a sailor though who has seen whale's blubber.

HON. CAPTAIN MUSKET (to casual acquaintance).—"Visited the Alps this year?" Mr. Cadd. "The Alps? Oh, yes! Dined with 'em frequently in Paris."

MORE THAN HE BARGAINED FOR.—A shopkeeper put a placard in his shop window, stating that he "wanted a boy," and the next morning, on opening shop, was surprised to find a basket lying outside, which on opening he found to contain a male child, with a label attached, having on it, "Here he is!"

BOMBAY RACES.

STEWARDS.—Major Oliver Probyn, Major M. W. Willoughby, Colonel T. M. Harris, Captain C. E Stack, and T. M. Filgate, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

FOURTH DAY.

THE wretchedness of the Bombay races this year was more apparent yesterday than it has been this season. The sport was positively tiresome, and there was scarcely anybody present to keep one from feeling the monotony oppressively. The verandah of the Byculla Club, which of yore used to be filled with the youth, beauty, gallantry, fashion, and so on of the city, was but scantily filled; in the compound there were some drags, but the English beauties in them could have been represented by a very low unit: Sulliman's stand was half deserted, and doubtless Cumoo Sulliman was sitting in some corner, mourning like Rachel and refusing to be comforted; the sides of the course were not crowded, nor anything like it, by squatting Orientals; the stewards' paddock was occupied by a few business gentlemen, and there was a sad absence of white hats with tickets stuck in the bands, or of jocative gentlemen with small books. Everything was dull—beastly dull; not even the frantic dog on the course was present to raise a smile; here and there a stableman wandering about in a state of abstraction, hands in pockets and chewing a straw, positively attracted serious attention; and if a sportive zephyr had turned over a bit of paper, the event would have been exciting compared with the surrounding features of the afternoon. In sadness we proceed to tell what was salient in the races, though such a task would have been an admirable subject for Jaques to exercise his melancholy mood upon.

FIRST RACE.—"His Highness Ali Shah's Cup."—For all Maiden Arabs. Weights—3 years, 7 st. 4 lbs.; 4 years, 7 st. 12 lbs.; 5 years, 8 st. 5 lbs.; 6 years, 8st. 12 lbs.; 7 years, 9 st. Winner of the "Dealers' Plate," "Derby," or "H. H. Aga Khan's Purse," 5 lbs. extra; winner of two, 8 lbs.; winner of all the three, 10 lbs. 1½ mile. Entrance 3 G. M. H. F.

H. H. Aga Khan's.....g a h Khaghan..... W.O.

SECOND RACE.—"The Lottery Stakes."—For all Arabs. ¾ mile. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Weight 9 st. 7 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 5 lbs. Three starters, or no race.

	st. lbs.	
H. H. Aga Khan's .....b a h Nicholas	9 7	Brewtey..... 1
Captain Charles's .....g a h Sirmust	9 7	Owner..... 2
Mr Framjee's.....c a g Shah Rookh..	9 2	Mr. R. 3

Sirmust was favourite, although Nicholas from his *prestige* found a number of friends. Sirmust got off with the lead. At Pallonjee's Nicholas went to the front; before entering the straight, Sirmust and the old horse were nearly level. On the journey home Brewtey, and Elliott, who was riding Sirmust, were working as hard as they could, but when final efforts were called for, Nicholas had most go in him, and Brewtey, by good riding, landed him by a length and a half in front of Sirmust. Shah Rookh was a bad third. Time—1 m. 31secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Makeshift Handicap."—Rs. 400 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each For Arabs. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Abdool Raymon's ...b a h Merrylegs ...	9 3	Mr. R. 1
Mr. Ali Abdoola na .....c a h Chieftvia	8 7	Omar 2
H. H. Aga Khan's.....b a h Jairam	8 0	Syed 3

Merrylegs was spoken of as a moral certainty for the race, although Chieftain's chance was supposed to be tolerable To do Ali Asdoola justice, however, he only put Chieftain into the business in order to keep the race from falling through altogether. There was one false start, and when the lot did get off, Merrylegs, who lay next the rails, had the best of it by a length. At the quarter mile, Chieftain went to the front and kept it until the haystacks were emerged from, when Abdool Raymon, who had been pulling the favourite double back, let him go, and he went off to the front at once, eventually winning in little more than a canter—Chieftain and Jairam well up.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Hack Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the fund. Gentlemen riders. For all hacks Entrance 3 G. M. 1 G. M. for not standing the handicap. 1½ mile. Entrance to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race.

	st. lbs.	
Captain Charles's ...b w g Seaweed	10 0	Owner 1
Mr. Elliott's .....b a us g St. George..	9 10	Owner 2
Mr. Atkinson na.....a us g King's Own	9 10	Aga Nazir Shah. 3

People said this was to be St. George's race, although it was his first journey on a mile and half course. Seaweed was spoken of as a likely article, and King's Own was looked at askance. After some capering at the start, St. George got off best, followed close up by Seaweed. At the first quarter the lot might have been covered by the oft-spoken of sheet. At the half mile Seaweed led by a length, and opposite Pallonjee's he increased the lead to four. However, nearing the straight King's Own put steam up, and the leaders raced home together in splendid style, Mr. Elliott's mount being practically out of the race. Mr. Aga Nazir Shah (who rode King's Own) brought out his horse at the last stride or two and won cleverly by a bare length from Seaweed. Time 2m. 56 sec.—very good.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Arab Hack Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arab hacks. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 3 G. M. 1 G M. for not standing the handicap. 1 mile.

Captain Charles's ...g a h Sirmust ..... W.O.

This concluded the sports. There will be more sports to-morrow, and we may remark as a word to the wise that the committee might do worse than advertise the public of the event. Yesterday scarcely anybody, we believe, knew that there was to be any races whatever.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment will play at the Exhibition this afternoon.

THE statue of the late Juggonath Sunkersett is to be placed in a room in the Town Hall near the Quarter Master General's office.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Baron Larpent received charge of the District Court of Surat from Mr. W. H. Newnham on Saturday last.

THE CENSUS AT SURAT.—According to the census recently taken the population of the Surat district is estimated at about 85,000 persons.

SUPERNUMERARY DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF SIND.—Mr. C. E. S. Steele, Supernumerary Deputy Collector, Sind, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months.

CIVIL COURTS OF SATTARA.—The Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the Sattara district for six weeks, from 21st April next.

A NEW PLEADER.—The Judges of the High Court have issued a sunud to Mr. Wishwanath Kashinath Kane, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the district of Tanna.

JUDGE OF RUTNAGHERRY.—Mr. H. M. Birdwood, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Rutnaghery, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

FAIR NEAR BEYT, DWARKA.—A large number of natives, among whom there were several Chiefs of Kattywar, were present at the fair recently held near Beyt, Dwarka.

DACOITY AT BEYT, DWARKA.—Some persons who were going to Beyt, Dwarka, recently were looted on the road by a gang of Gerasias. Four of the offenders have already been arrested.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. A. N. Hojel has been appointed to act as Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College while Dr. Cook acts as Principal of the College.

LITERATURE.—During the quarter ending 31st December 1872, 130 books, 2 pamphlets, 23 periodicals, and 3 works on miscellaneous subjects, were published in the Bombay Presidency.

ACTING COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.—Mr. W. R. Pratt, Acting Collector of Bombay, has been allowed furlough to Europe, for one year, from the departure of the second mail in April next.

EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR IN SIND.—Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Educational Inspector and Supernumerary Assistant Collector in Sind, has been allowed special leave of absence for six months, from 1st May next.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a man named Ameen Abbs, employed at Messrs. Brice and Co.'s godowns, fell from a height of about fourteen feet. He was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—While Mr. Punnett was driving along the Breach Candy Road on Wednesday, he accidentally knocked down a native girl aged about ten years. She received some injuries, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at Mazagon on the body of Sugga Bapoo, who expired suddenly whilst he was removing some timber at the old Powder Works, Mazagon. The jury found that the man's death was caused by disease of the heart.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Borah named Hussonally Jewajee was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with having in his possession a padlock belonging to the G. I. P. Railway, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th February 1873, Rs. 86,09,014; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 20,032; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 20; total balance, Rs. 86,29,026. There are in addition 5,92,470 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 4th March, was 321, being 11 less than in the preceding week, 47 less than the total of the week ending 5th March 1872, and 12 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 248 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—The monthly meeting of the Committee of the Sailors' Home was held on Wednesday evening. It appears that the number of men in the Home at present is 76, and the average number during last month was over 50. As this is the usual time for making annual subscriptions, it is hoped that the public will subscribe liberally to this useful institution.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S CASE.—Monday next being the "Taboot" holiday, the hearing of the argument on a point of law in the case of Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba has been postponed until Tuesday, the 11th instant. Yesterday the Criminal Sessions were held by adjournment for a few minutes, when Mr. Justice Bayley ordered them to be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

TRESPASS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Hindoo named Mahadoo Visram was charged with trespassing in the premises of one Keshowram Bapoojee, and also with using threatening language towards the complainant with a view to provoke a breach of the peace. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10, and also bound over to keep the peace.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM THE KAIRA JAIL.—Some time in May 1872 a convict named Bhaijee escaped from the Kaira Jail. He was recently arrested by a native police constable named Misrikhan in the village of Wasud. The convict had a sword with him at the time, and he fought with the police, the result of which was that he got seriously wounded. He has been forwarded to Kaira.

HIGH COURT.—7TH MARCH.

[Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

717-71—C. Tyabjee—Narounjee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.

719-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

726-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Numlajee Ludha v. Mohanjee Jamjee—Marriage Settlement Skipsey.

401-71—Jeffer-on and Payne—Chubildas Lullobhoy v. Arthur Lowis and Crawford—Lewis and Crawford.

451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c. v. Chubildas Lullobhoy—Jefferson and Pay e.

5-72—In person—Rambaug Bungo and another v. The Hon. M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Boogo and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.

7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kuverbhoy Mustuo v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee Meya bin &c. and others—Sidney Gamner v. Trand Laugley.

12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lulljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.

15-72—Keir, Reeed and Wise—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.

16 72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Nai uin—Jefferson and Payne.

23-72—Jeffer-on and Payne—Eduljee Burjojee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee Mistry, Lynch and Owen.

25-72—J. Gospil—Anunta Babarao v. Raghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moyabin, &c. v. Motiram Sobharam—No appearance.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chhatoo Muhomed, &c. v. Motiram Sobharam—No appearance.

35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Shakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

301-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Purdvan Poonsey and another v. The G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

680-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Soonderbai v. Chutoorbhooj Deojee—Jeffer on and Payne.

264-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William Loudon, Esq., v. Damoodhar Hurjeevandas—Manisty and Fletcher.

781-71—Dallas and Lynch—Kesowjee Toolsidas and others v. Solomun Yoikart—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble and others v. Cazee Mahomed Hoosen, &c.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen; Prescot and Winter; and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.—Part heard.

701-71—Jefferson and Payne—Girdhurdas Khimjee v. Madhowdas Ghellabhai another—C. Tyabjee.

37-72—Leathes and Crord—Sha Mungoo Juggonath and others v. The G. Eastern Spinning, &c.—Shamrao P.

29-72—In person—Shamjee Sorabjee v. Cullianjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee.

41-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sitaram Harydas v. Purshotamdas Muruhmdas—Khunderao Morojee and Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

46-72—Munshi—Khetsey Oobhaje v. Thacker Doongersey Laljee.—In person.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTION.

SHORT CAUSE FOR FURTHER HEARING.

33-73—A. Frampee—James Moss v. G. L. D'Emden and another—Chalk and Turner—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

140-71—Jefferson and P yne—Kissondas Junnadas v. Sewlall Moridall—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coessna Curmee and others v. Damodhar Pandoorun—Dallas and Lynch.

813 71—Tyabjee—Abdool Curreem and another v. Hajee Alli Jewa and another—Dallas and Lynch.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Indejee Moonsey v. Shricrushna Narounjee—Khunderao.

933-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Sha Dewchund Nuthoo v. Metha Jugjivun Hemjee—Shamrao P.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP OCEAN, 989 tons, Captain L. Peterson, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE S.S. RUSTOM, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and sixteen deck passengers.

THE S.S. STIRLING, 766 tons, Captain C. G Nyberg, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,764 bales cotton, 404 cwts. galls, and 273 cwts coir yarn.

THE S.S. CHESTER, 696 tons, Captain G. Grantham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (January 20th) with a cargo of 1,120 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE SHIP RICHARD MCMANUS, 848 tons, Captain R. H. Foster, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Cardiff (August 24th) with a cargo of 1,211 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. EUROPEAN, 1,799 tons, Captain Abram, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,878 bales cotton, 610 bales wool, 5,785½ cwts linseed, 767½ cwts galls, 223 cwts coir yarn, and sundries.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that a shipping office shall from 1st April be established at the Port of Aden, and that the Harbour Master and Conservator of the Port for the time being shall be the Shipping Master of that Port.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. HYDASPES, 1,840 tons, Captain G. M. Rogers, which arrived yesterday from Englandwith the English mail, brought the following cargo:—9 boxes specie, 1 box rupees and notes, 1 box pearls and specie, 1 box pearls, 1 case brandy, 7 casks, 3 hogsheads, 2 octave, and 15 cases wine, 1 box gold watches, 7 cases stores, 1 case tobacco papers, 3 packages ivory, 466 packages merchandise, and 8 packages transhipment for different ports.

REPORT OF S. S. ATALANTA FROM LIVERPOOL.—Experienced heavy westerly gales across the Bay of Biscay and on the coast of Portugal; from Cape St. Vincent to Malta fine weather; from Malta to Port Said changeable. There were in the Suez Canal the following steamers:—Leith, Violet, Bellona (all bound south), Dhoolia, Ambassador, Scinde, Persia (Italian)—all bound north. Feb. 22nd, exchanged signals with s. s. City of Oxford, 180 miles N. N. W. of Jibbel Teer (Red Sea) and s. s. Colla, 8 miles S.S.E. of Jibbel Teer. Feb. 25th, signalled s.s. Mandalay, 48 miles E. by N of Cape Aden. Experienced light variable winds across the Arabian Sea. Passengers—Mrs. Walke and family.

THE SHIP PEMBROKESHIRE, 721 tons, Captain R. Wilkinson, arrived on the 5th instant from London (October 23rd) with a cargo of 50 cases iron, 40 cases corks, 2,140 plates spelter, 550 cases brandy,

THE PROPOSED WORKS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PARIS.

THE French Engineering Department appears to have sent in its report respecting the new forts for the protection of Paris. The system recommended is that of large detached works several miles in advance of the present forts, and situated at an average distance of sixteen miles from each other. It is proposed that the forts should be connected by a strategical railway running underground in the neighbourhood of the works. Behind this outer line entrenched camps will be prepared, in which any number of troops will be able to take shelter. Should this system be adopted, the next investing Army will have to stretch itself out over an extent of territory double that occupied by the German Army in 1870.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ROUND THE WORLD.

MR. THOMAS COOK writes to the *Times* from Yokohama under date November 28:—

"In crossing the Pacific from San Francisco to Japan we are almost assured that we shall meet one of the Pacific mail steamers in mid-ocean, when mail bags will be transferred and we may be able to communicate once or more during the voyage with friends at home. But in our voyage of this month, from the 1st to the 26th, three of the company's steamers passed eastward and were not seen. I had written at sea a letter to *The Times* on railroad, hotel, and other accommodation, of interest to travellers crossing the American continent, but that letter is quietly reposing in the American post-office here, waiting for the next steamer, on the 7th or 8th of December, and as there is a chance of the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains being snow-blocked in mid winter, it is probable that this communication by the English mail of the 3rd proximo may reach you before my letter from the sea. But, as this is a point of great interest in a tour around the world, I presume to trouble you with another letter.

"I believe we are now about midway on our tour, unless Shanghai should prove to be the culminating point. The distance we have come has been about 12,000 miles, 8,500 by sea and 3,500 by land. A voyage across the Pacific from San Francisco to Yokohama by the direct line is about 4,700 or 4,800 miles; but at this season our captain steered southerly some 10 or 12 degrees of latitude to avoid northern storms, and the ship's log showed a total distance of 5,250 miles, which occupied 24 days and four hours from port to port.

"A fraction over nine miles an hour on a Pacific sea is slow progress as compared with Atlantic voyages between Liverpool and New York; but the economy of coal for a voyage of over 5,000 miles is a serious consideration when at least 1,400 tons have to be provided for the voyage, and if by any accident or detention the supply should run short there is no intermediate coaling station. Over that vast expanse of waters we never caught sight of a sail or craft of any description, and for 580 hours the engines never stopped or lost a single revolution; and we made our best progress when the sea was most disturbed, although the wind could seldom be called 'fair.' When the Colorado (our steamer) made the pioneer trip of the company, in 1866, on arrival at the port of Yokohama, British sailors exclaimed 'What a mountain!' Her bulwarks, 18ft. or 20ft. above the water, with huge paddle boxes, and the great works of the engine high over all, like those of the New York ferry steamers contrasted strangely with the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and a steamer so bulky had not before been seen in the Gulf of Yedo, and old salts wondered how such a mountain had been sustained in her passage over so wide a sea. But seven or eight similar craft have continued to cross the Pacific twice a month each way with very great regularity, and the impression of 'slow and sure' reconciled our voyagers to the moderate speed of 200 to 260 miles a day. Had not American navigation been clogged by laws of 'protection,' our naturally fast neighbours would long before now have had not one fleet only of iron screw boats, but would have run sharp races over this and other seas with their elder brother east of the Atlantic. But light is breaking in upon the Legislature of the United States, and their free trade in tea is teaching an invaluable lesson. The chief traffic of the Americans with the East is in tea, the cargoes of which, with silk, fill these great ships from hold to cabin. Tea, silks, and coolies constitute the chief imports of this Pacific line. Of the latter we had about 550 returning to their country to live on the 300 or 400 dollars that they had earned by various industries in the States; and thus it is with most west bound steamers, while those going east frequently carry nearer 1,000 than 500 steerage passengers. These Chinese coolies are so patriotically and reverentially attached to their fatherland that they try in every conceivable way to get the bones of their relatives carried back, and a case was discovered in our ship in which a Chinese coolie was conveying his father's bones in a bag which he used as a pillow. Of course this scheme was frustrated when discovered, but what became of the bones I cannot say. Should a Chinese passenger, however poor, die on the passage, provision is made by a Chinese organization to provide a coffin and for the embalming of the body, so that not one is thrown into the deep. It was rumoured on board that there were many embalmed bodies being conveyed from California in the hold of the Colorado. Thus it is seen that 'celestials' appreciate the dollars, but will not leave their relatives and countrymen to mingle with the 'scrbid dust' of a 'barbarian' land.

"Our cabin passengers consisted of about 50, representatives of 11 can scarcely tell how many nationalities. We had with us a Japanese prince, with eight or ten attendants and friends, returning from a sojourn of several years in England and America, where they have been studying the English language and social and political constitution and habits. My own little party of ten included four from Great Britain, one Russian, one Greek, and four Americans. We were also accompanied by two missionaries and their wives, returning to spheres of honoured labours, one of whom was a coadjutor with Dr. Johson in Burmah, and the other a talented translator of the Scriptures into the Assam language. The other gentleman preached on three Sundays, and on two evenings lectured on Indian mythology, customs, and habits. In many ways the monotony of a voyage of nearly a month was relieved of weariness and rendered interesting and profitable. The actual loss of a day in the middle of the Pacific has puzzled many travellers, but it is a *bona fide* fact that the 16th of November was dropped from our calendar. It is in this way. On reaching the 180th degree of longitude we are at the antipodes of Greenwich, and London time is 12 hours in advance. We then take a leap of 24 hours, leaving Greenwich 12 hours in our rear; but crossing the meridianal line we put back our time an hour for every 15 degrees, and by the time we reach London the clocks and time will have righted themselves. The steamers of the line, on their return trip, get two days of the same date, and thus regain their loss. It certainly was curious that we should turn into our berths on Friday night, November 15, and all wake up on Sunday morning, the 17th. But it is more curious still, and a study for Sabbatarians, that on one of the Pacific Islands Saturday is observed as the Christian Sabbath, and on another island, on the opposite side of the line, Monday is kept as the Lord's day, Sunday being the drop day. I quote this on the authority of Dr. Prince, of New York, as stated in his *Voyage Around the World*, recently published.

"But enough of this steamboat trip across the Pacific. We are glad to find ourselves in a land of extraordinary interest—natural, historical, political, and social. All that has been told us recently of Japan is abundantly confirmed by observation and experience. The land is one of great beauty and rich fertility. The inhabitants and the Government are rapidly transforming into enlightened, peaceful, and cordial citizens. The mikado has emerged from seclusion, and the day before we arrived here showed himself openly on sea and on land at a naval and military review in honour of the visit of the Russian Prince Alexis, and on other occasions he has mingled with his people. The recent visit to Europe of Japanese Embassies and Princes, and of Government inquirers, all have a serious purpose for political and social objects. The railway and the telegraph are teaching the people great lessons of social reform. The two-sword-d warriors are scarcely to be seen, and there are substituted for these desperadoes an improved system of police. It is encouraging to read Government notifications like the following:—

"'Trafficking in human bodies, or entering on employment in which the master's will is absolutely submitted to, either for a lifetime or for a period of years, being a wrong thing, and contrary to the principles by which the social relations are regulated, has from ancient times been prohibited. The practice of forcing or inducing individuals to go into service under such names as 'service for a period of years,' &c., which has hitherto existed, being an abominable thing, which amounts to trafficking, is henceforth rigidly interdicted.

"'It is freely permitted to take pupil-servants (apprentices) to be instructed in farming, or in any trade or hand work, but the period must not exceed seven years. The period may, however, be extended by mutual agreement.

"'Ordinary servants shall be engaged for one year, and if a person continues for a longer term, the agreement must be renewed.

"'Prostitutes, singing and dancing girls, and all other persons engaged for a term of years shall be set free, and no complaints about money lent or borrowed will be entertained.

"'The above having been determined must be rigidly obeyed.

"'Notified from the Council of State November 2, 1872.'"

"The following statistics will show how the foreign element is appreciated in the Government of the country:—

"'In the department of the Imperial Government proper 214 foreigners are employed, on salaries ranging from dlrs. 480 to dlrs. 16,000 per annum. Perhaps the rumours of such salaries as dlrs. 36,000 may be true, but the statement does not appear in the Japanese official print. The nationality of the *employes* referred to is as follows:—English, 119; French, 50; American, 16; Dutch, 2; Prussian, 8; Chinese, 9; Indian, 2; Danish, 1; Italian, 1; Manilian, 4; Portuguese, 1; Paraguayan, 1. In the Fu, or Imperial cities, and in the Kens, provincial local authorities, in all 164 foreigners are employed. Of these 50 are English, 19 French, 25 American, 9 Prussian, 15 Dutch, 3 Manilian, 42 Chinese, and 3 Arabian (as sailors). It would appear from the record that there are over 100 foreigners living in the interior, as teachers, surgeons, engineers, &c.'

"Great Britain holds an enviable position in this category of officials, and British influence is seen all around. Many official notices are published in English, and the English language predominates on the new railway. I travelled yesterday with a polite conductor of a train who came from Devonshire, and a friend of mine from Iona, in Scotland, holds a high position as a Government engineer. Until very recently it was not permitted for foreigners to enter the precincts of the Temple of Shiba and the surrounding and gorgeous tombs of Tycoons and their wives of the past 250 years. Yesterday my party walked freely through and round about these indescribable buildings at Yedo, which for richness in carving, gilding, and decoration surpass all that I have seen in any land. Only a year ago an escort would have been sought to conduct a party like mine through Yedo. Yesterday in 13 *gin-rick-a-shas* we were drawn by two coolies to each machine through miles of streets, the people laughing and cheering us as we rattled through the great thoroughfares, and crowding around us when we stopped at a shop, an exhibition, or a temple. Not a solitary unfriendly disposition was manifested in that great city of nearly a million of inhabitants. I was astonished to see the great number of book and picture shops in the best business quarters, and I was told that the Japanese are a great reading people, and fond especially of story. It is easy to see that they are very sagacious, and ready to adopt whatever is likely to contribute to their interest. It is quite expected that an ordnance of religious toleration will soon be published.

"In coming over the Pacific I had a report of a most interesting lecture on the great changes in Japan, delivered in Dr. Landell's chapel, Regent's Park. I lent the report to an intelligent attendant on the Prince, and he kept it till the very last hour before landing, and, in thanking me for the loan of it, said how interested the party had been. The Prince and his party eat to hear one of Dr. Ward's lectures on India and Indian Missions.

"We are really all delighted with Japan, and 12,000 miles from London, surrounded with endless foreign objects of interest, there is so much of home life that it is almost like being at home. Permit me, in conclusion, to acknowledge the great kindness of one well known in military, naval, and diplomatic circles, Mr. W. H. Smith, manager of the Army and Navy Club, who has been my guide, philosopher, and friend in our pursuits of pleasure in Japan.

"To-morrow we embark for Shanghai, going through the inland sea of Japan, which is said to combine all the beauties of all the English and Scotch lakes. Then we go to Hongkong, Canton, and other Chinese cities, after which our programme includes Singapore, Penang, Galle, and parts of Ceylon, Calcutta, and a run over 2,000 miles of Indian railways to Benares, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, and thence to Bombay, where we embark for Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, from some of which places I may again trouble you."

THE POSITION OF THE BRITISH MINER.

(*Times* Jan. 30.)

IT is a good service to a body of men like the miners to tell them such plain truths as were expressed in the excellent address by Lord Elcho which we published yesterday. Instead of discussing with the East Lothian miners any abstruse questions of the relations between Capital and Labour, he directed their attention to the simple consideration whether Labour was doing its best for itself with its own means and opportunities. It is high time the working men in general put that inquiry to themselves. They are in danger at this moment of keeping their eyes fixed on such very distant objects as to walk straight into pits at their feet. They have their elaborate theories of political economy, of land tenure, of industrial organization, and even of the reconstruction of society in general. The colliers of Northumberland, as we yesterday reported, dissatisfied with the present qualification for a vote, have addressed a memorial to Mr. Gladstone in favour of manhood suffrage. The demand is of exactly the same kind as is advanced on all other matters. It is based, not on what a man does, nor even on what he is, but on the bare fact of his existence. It was a favourite sarcasm against the old privileged classes that their members enjoy their power and their wealth by virtue of one single merit—they had taken the trouble to be born. If matters go on as at present, that saying may become still more applicable to the class which has just entered on its privileges. The dominant principle in a Trades Union seems to be that every man has a right to high wages because he happens to have been born and to have grown up in a trade. Employment must be secured for him at all hazards, and at any cost to other people. He must participate in his master's profits, but be secured against his losses. He must have not only his breakfast, but, as it now appears, his malt also, free from taxation. In short, the world at large must be so arranged that with the least expenditure of labour and the least risk he shall have what he may consider a competence. The ideal is not only manhood suffrage, but manhood wages and manhood comfort.

There is not one person in the country who grudges the miner or the working-man any of the legitimate objects on which he thus sets his heart. By all means let him have a comfortable home, a vote for Parliament, and a fair share of luxuries. But the question is beginning to be asked, why he is to obtain these privileges upon any other conditions than those on which they are enjoyed by other people. The miners of Northumberland think household suffrage a hardship on them, and Mr. Gladstone says, "Parliament encountered serious difficulties in the definition of a house." However that may be, it is quite certain no Northumbrian miner need have any difficulty in procuring a house which would meet the requirements of any Parliamentary definition. Lord Elcho, speaking without contradiction among a population of miners, says that a miner earns wages equivalent to those of a captain, and a mining boy wages equivalent to those of a lieutenant, in Her Majesty's service. A man with two sons in East Lothian can take 7l. in a fortnight. Three men specifically mentioned earned respectively 115l., 153l., and 161l. in the year. Let it be granted for a moment that this is not enough; what is to be the remedy? Must there be a strike? Must wages be raised 10 per cent? Must the other industries of Scotland be brought to a standstill? Let one simple fact answer. The first of the three men just mentioned was idle 77 days in the year, the second 53 days, and the third 55 days; otherwise the first would have earned 35l. more, the second 18l. more, and the third 21l. more. Might such men not be expected to make more use of their opportunities before demanding an improvement of their condition at the cost of the public? Lord Elcho had obtained an account of the time of five of the steadiest workers in an East Lothian pit, and the average came to 53 hours in a fortnight, or to something short of four and a half hours a day, counting six working days to the week. Now, the question arises very forcibly whether that is a rate of labour for which a man has a right to claim all the consideration demanded by the working-man. Lord Elcho very aptly referred to the labour endured by the bakers who provide these men with their bread. It is sometimes said in excuse for miners that their work is very hard and unhealthy. Baking, however, is not an easy or a wholesome employment, and yet the bakers are forced to work 11 hours on six days in the week, and are not free from work even on Sunday. We do not compare the wages of the two classes, for that depends on the market value of the respective kinds of labour; but this contrast between the amount of work done by working-men and by other classes is not exceptional. The miners in South Wales are now striking against a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. But it is not because they could not earn a living at the lower rate. The reduction would simply render it necessary for them to sacrifice a little of the idleness in which they now indulge. The right for which they are striking is not the right to live, but the right to earn money enough to satisfy certain physical necessities by working four days a week. This is what checks the public sympathy with a class of men who in many respects have great claims upon it. What good comes of their increased wages? Do they advance themselves in the world? Are their wives and children the better cared for? Do they secure themselves against want and old age by accumulating savings? The answers to these questions by all observers are very lamentable. The public perfectly understand a body of men struggling for the purpose of really improving their condition; but this is the very result at which, to all appearance, they do not aim. They are simply struggling to diminish or to restrict the amount of labour by which they shall obtain that degree of comfort with which they are satisfied.

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The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Mess Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

FOR SALE.

CLARET CHATEAU DU ROE. Rs. 10 per dozen.
SHERRY, LONDON CLUB. Rs. 23 per dozen.
SHERRY, PALE DRY. Rs. 25 per dozen.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,
Bombay, 25th February 1873. 18, Rampart Row.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

VERMOUTH BITTERS.

THE demand for these Bitters is rapidly increasing. Taken with Sodawater as a peg they make a most refreshing beverage.

ORANGE BITTERS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CLARETS' 65 VINTAGE.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 28 per dozen.
Our Clarets reach us direct from the growers, and are unequalled at their respective prices.

STILL BURGUNDY.

Rs. 20 per dozen.

We recommend this Wine with every confidence. It is far superior to any Wine in the market at the same quotation.

OLD COGNAC.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have the pleasure to inform their Constituents they have received another SMALL PARCEL of the above, BOTTLED in 1864, at Rs. 42 per dozen.

This COGNAC is the oldest ever imported, and is worthy the attention of CONNOISSEURS.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 14th Feb. 1873.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT XXXXX.

BOTTLED BY SPARKS MOLINE.

Strongly recommended for Invalids, being perfectly free from acidity and possessing great nourishing properties.

Quarts.....Rs. 7 per dozen, Cash.
Pints.....,, 5 ,, ,,

We have very frequent shipments, and the demand for our Stout is sufficiently great to effect a ready sale as soon as landed, which prevents our stock from accumulating, thus our importations can always be relied on as being perfectly sound and fresh.

A fresh shipment has just arrived—registered orders will receive immediate attention.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

VINO PUERO SHERRY.

Rs. 32 per dozen, Cash.

Just to hand, a fresh parcel of this very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry.

We shall shortly be in possession of a further supply of our well-known

MANZANILLA,

Sherries at Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30 per dozen, Cash, in Stock.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATIONS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CORDON BLEU CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 32 per doz., Cash.

THIS WINE, although cheap, is really a good wholesome dry Champagne—pure Epernay. We recommend it for tiffin or evening parties.

GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE.

No. 1 Dry extremely delicate
,, 2 Extra Dry do. do.
,, 3 Very Dry do. do.
,, 4 The driest Wine obtainable.

Rs. 44 per doz.

These Brands are all of the 1st Quality, full of aroma, and as Vintage Wines they are unequalled.

DOUBLE MAGNUMS of Champagne 1st Quality Dry. Each Bottle is equal to 4 ordinary Quarts Rs. 64 per case of 4.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns, and all cases are examined prior to despatch, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case. The risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

VOLKART BROTHERS
PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts. Rs. 40
Ditto ditto 2 ,, pts. ,, 42

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer ... ...Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Rudesheimer ... ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Hochheimer ... ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ... ... ,, 36 ,, ,,

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc ... ...Rs. 9 per doz. qts.
Chateau de Frands ... ... ,, 14 ,, ,,
Vray Canon (expected) ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville ... ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Laffie ... ... ,, 28 ,, ,,

VERMOUTH.

Superior quality ... ...Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
Inferior qualities at ... Rs. 12 and ,, 14 ,, ,,

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling) Rs. 12 per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still) ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Brachetto ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Passito Forzato ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Moscato Bianco ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Barolo ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Nebiolo ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866...Rs. 17 per doz. qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865 ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
G. Martineau ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s... ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Jules Robin & Co.'s P quality... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Ditto ditto O P ,, ... ,, 22 ,, ,,

CHEESE.

Green Cheese, weighing 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.
Truyere Cheese, weighing 40 to 50 lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

ombay, 24th January 1873.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0 to £50
,, Earrings	,, £1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £1 0 to £20
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to £50
,, Chains	...Per Ounce ,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets.....	from £10 to £100.
,, Earrings	,, £5 to £